nation is Brinton Station, but this is not positively known, and no information on the subject could be obtained from the officers in command. The troops were accompanied by Colonel McKibben, inspector-general. Three companies of the Tenth Regiment left on a special train at 6:10 P. M. They were followed by the Eighteenth under Colonel Norman Smith at 6:15, and the Fourteenth, com-manded by Colonel Glenn, at 6:25. The Eighteenth Regiment numbered 887 men and twenty-seven officers, while the roll-call of the Fourteenth showed 424 privates and twenty-six officers. These were full ranks, there being but few absentees and those missing were either sick or at a distance from the city. Battery B, with sixty men, left soon after the infantry. The battery took to Homestead four field pieces, three-inch rifle guns and two Gatling guns. About two hundred rounds will be taken for the field-guns and from eight thousand to ten thousand rounds for the Gatling guns, which are of the Colts pattern. The battery is under command of Capt. Alfred E. Hunt.

The orders for the National Guard to pro-ceed to Homestead caused much excitement here to-day. The fact that some of the military are employed in similar ca-pacities to the strikers at Homestead, and the knowledge that the sympathies of such were likely to be with the locked-out men, caused some apprehension that a greater or less number would not be present at roll-call, but these fears were groundless. Official orders were not waited for, but with no other notice than that printed in the newspapers the uniformed guardsmen began to assemble at their armories, and long before the hours set for marching the ranks were full. One of the mill-workers said: "It will be a hard thing for me to shoot into a crowd of men who are bound to me by all the ties of human intercourse and friend-ship, but when I have my uniform on and the command of "fire" is given, I will shoot, for when I entered the militia I took the oath of allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania, and swore to protect its government at all hazards." The other men seen all ex-pressed the same sentiment. Lieutenant McCoy said: "All the men in my company will do their duty no matter what their sympathies are. Of that I am sure."

Quick Work at Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, July 11 .- The Philadelphia regiments making up the First Brigade left here at noon for Mount Gretna. All night General Deckert was busy at brigade headquarters consulting with his staff officers, issuing orders to the different regimental commanders as they arrived, and consulting with the Pennsylvania railway officials in regard to transportation of his command. By daylight arrangements for transporting the troops had been completed, and the thousand and odd things that require attention in such a sudden movement of the guard were being rapidly disposed of. Throughout the night messengers had been hurrying about the city notifying the men to assemble this morning at their armories. The order met with prompt response, and by 8 o'clock the armories were alive with men, making hurried preparations to fall into line and take up the march. The streets around the armories and leading to the Broadstreet station of the Pennsylvania railroad were crowded with people, women being

in the majority.

At 9:30 the First Regiment, under command of Col. Wendel P. Bowman, left its armory and marched down to Thirtysecond street, where cars were taken for Mt. Gretna. The regiment was heartily cheered all along the route on account of its fine soldierly appearance. The gay trappings of the holiday soldier were displaced by the somewhat sombre uniform used by the national government and the regiment presented the appearance of regulars. The men marched in heavy order, with knapsacks, overcoats, canteens and all the paraphernalia of a regiment about

to take the field.

The two trains carrying the First Regiment had hardly left before the Second Regiment, under command of Colonel Bosbyshell, marched into the station. Colonel Bosbyshell led five hundred out of his 632 men, and marching at their head beside the Colonel was the Rev. Dr. McCook, chap-lain of the regiment. Among the Second's baggage were ten thousand cartridges stored in boxes. The battalion of State Fencibles, 280 strong, were the next arrivals. Then followed the Gray Invincibles, a colored company, with forty-six in line out of sixty. The Second Regiment completely filled one train of twelve cars and the battalion and Invincibles took up another train of cars. All the while men from the First and Third regiments, who had been out of the city and had not arrived in time to leave with their commands, were burrying into the station, anxious to report for duty. Two cars were completely filled with these stragglers, and more kept arriving all the time. At 12:30 the Second, the Invincibles and the battalion left, the fife and drum corps of the latter organization playing "The Girl I Left Behind Me" as the train rolled out of the station.

During the morning details from Battery A and the City Troop were busy loading their guns and horses on board freight cars. An unfortunate accident occurred to Corporal Burrell, of Battery B, just after he had gotten his guns on a flat-car. While loading his revolver the weapon exploded, and the ball went through his leg. He was taken to the hospital, where it was said force the Homestead men in their fight that the wound was only a flesh one. By 10 o'clock sixty out of the eighty men of the battery and forty-five out of the fiftysix of the troop had boarded the cars, and the last of the Philadelphia regiments had left for the point of mobilization.

Within twelve hours after the issuing of the order to mobilize the First Brigade at Mount Gretna, 1,900 men, or with n a couple of hundred of the brigade's full strength, armed and equipped to take the field, had left the city. The last of companies to leave were Battery A and the City Troop of cavalry, who departed at 1 o'clock. At 5:30 this afternoon Brigadier-general Dechert and staff and two car-loads of stragglers from the different regiments left by the regular train.

Six Thousand Under Arms,

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 11.-Adjutantgeneral Greenland and Major-general Snowden did not sleep much last night, and since daylight this morning they have been busy looking after the movement of the troops and the shipment of supplies and ammunition. All the brigade commanders were reached by wire last night, soon after the general order was issued, and they lost no time in communicating with the regimental commanders, who soon had their companies on the move. Brigadiergeneral J. P. S. Gobin arrived from Lebanon with Quartermaster Moyer at 7 o'clock and immediately put himself in communication with headquarters, taking charge in person of the movement of troops of the Third Brigade. The Governor's troop was probably the first of the cavalry organizations to report for duty and was ready to move soon after daylight. The Second Brigade was reported to be under way before noon. It was concentrated at Brinton, a station on the Pennsylvania railroad, about three miles from Homestead. The Third Brigade was sent forword from Lewistown during the afternoon, and before dawn to-morrow over six thousand soldiers will be massed in the vicinity of the scene of the trouble.

The First Brigade, Gen. Robert P. Dechert commanding, was concentrated at Mount Gretna this afternoon and evening. The first regiment to arrive was the Third. which marched up to the parade grounds at 2:30 P. M., under command of Lient.-col. Maginnis, and as the veterans held a short drill they were vigorously applauded by In the official orders issued to the Na-

the crowd assembled near by. tional Guard to-day general order No. 9, ordering summer encampments, is revoked. The regular riot instructions regarding the pommands to fire are also given.

THINKS THE TROUBLE IS OVER.

Sheriff McCleary Says the Soldiers Will

Overawe the Lawless Element, PITTSBURG, Pa., July 11.-Sheriff Mc-Cleary was in much better spirits to-day, | ery lawful and honorable means in our and was under the impression that the power." Homestead matter was in a fair way to settlement. "My course in this whole matter has been to save bloodshed," ne said. "I saw from my first day's experience that even if it had been possible to secure a posse of one hundred to five hundred it would have been worse than murder for me to take them there, as I am satisfied that they would have been shot down. Those

five hundred not over thirty answered. Had I compelled our busines men to go or prosecuted them it would not have been right, as I am satisfied that they would have been killed. An armed and disciplined force will be able to cope with this matter, but it was far beyond the civil authorities. The national guard has been called out in such numbers that they will not have much trouble. The eight of soldiers will overawe the men. I am very glad to say that I think more bloodshed has been averted, and all good citizens will agree that this is the best policy.

It is expected that Governor Pattison's order calling out the State troops relative to the trouble at Homestead will have the effect of drawing an immense number of strangers to Pittsburg-many from curi-osity, and others who may in some manner incite mischief. In order to prevent the latter class in its object Superintendent of Police O'Mara to-day stationed special officers at all the depots, and instructed them, as well as all other officers on duty, to arrest on sight all suspicious looking persons who cannot give a satisfactory acand all be committed to the work-house. "No," said the Superintendent, "I don't think there is a word of truth in the stories about more Pinkerton men coming to Homestead, nor do I anticipate any more

bloodshed there." Captain Hein and detectives Lester. Wells and Hoffman, the Pinkerton men who were shot at Homestead last Wednesday, are resting easy at the hospitals. No new complications have thus far appeared, and all of the men will probably be able to leave the hospital soon. George W. Rutter, who was shot in the groin, is better to-day, and it is hoped now that he will recover. His condition was critical Saturday and Sunday, but he has rallied considerably in the last twenty-four hours.

MUST ANSWER IN COURT.

The Carnegie Company Will Likely Prosecute the Leaders in the Homestead Riot. PITTSBURG, July 11 .- A committee of workmen from the City mills of the Carnegie company, appointed at a meeting of the Amalgamated Association to ask the company to confer with the strikers, called on Mr. Frick this morning. The scale has been signed between these men and the company. The committee disclaimed that they were there for interference, and wanted it expressly understood that they called solely in the interest of peace.

Secretary Lovejoy, of the Carnegie compary, said: "No, the committee was not from the strikers, but from our own men who are at work. We would not receive the strikers. The men, as members of the Amalgamated Association, called to ask us to confer with the Homestead strikers. We declined to do it. The strikers have taken possession of our property and have murdered our watchmen, for which they will have to answer to the district attorney.

We will not see them." "Did the committee make any suggestion sbout making an agreement with them and not meeting the Homestead strikers?" "No," was the answer. "We cannot make an agreement with City men about a Home-

These remarks of Secretary Lovejoy shows it to be the purpose of the company to make the Homestead men answer through the courts for their actions, and it explains, if explanation were really needed, why the strikers have been extremely cautions in not admitting personal responsibility or responsibility as an advisory committee.

DEATH-KNELL OF PINKERTONISM. How President Samuel Gompers Views Ro

cent Events at Homestead, Boston, July 11.-President Samuel Gom pers, of the American Federation of Labor, was in this city yesterday. In regard to the Homestead trouble he said "Since Tuesday I have been dependent on the newspapers for information regarding the events at Homestead. I judge by these reports that there is an intention on the part of the Carnegie company to bring in more Pinkertons. If this be true, and they are brought, there will be a bloody battle."

"Do you think the men were right in firing on the Pinkertons?" he was asked. "That is for the men on the ground to decide. I know this: that the locked-out workers are men who are conservative in speech, good citizens, men of property. saving and prudent and in comfortable circumstances. The legal status of the socalled detective agency is very much in question. By the testimony of the Methodist minister who preached the funeral sermon, it appears that the Pinkertons fired the first shot when being towed to the wharf. It was also shown that the Pinkertons were the first to fire on the flag of truce early in the day when the local committee was trying to secure a cessation of hostilities. I don't see why the militia should be called out unless it be to protect the citizens against the Pinkerton

"Will the workmen in other States reinagainst the Pinkertons.'

"That is not necessary now. I believe even if the thing was contemplated, the death knell of the Pinkerton force, as a force, has been struck, and it will be only a short time now when they will be wiped out by legislation." "The Pinkertons have a charter from

Congress, obtained shortly after the war. it is stated. Will you or your organization petition Congress to abrogate that "That is probably the way in which the

matter will come up, although it may be wise to wait and see what the congressional investigation committee will do. As understand it, this furnishing of armed bodies of men to corporations is a wide departure from the field covered by their charter. One thing is sure and that is that the working people of this country are united in demanding the suppression of the Pinkertons, and they will be.' In the course of the conversation Mr. Gompers remarked that he believed that the recent occurrences would have a

Money, Sympathy and Denunciation. Pittsburg printers want Carnegie's publie library in Allegheny restored to the donor as a step towards rebuking the man-

tremendous effect on the coming political

ufacturer for employing non-unionists. The Central Labor Union, of New York, has adopted resolutions denouncing the Pinkertons and declaring the present system of capitalism, making a Homestead outrage possible, a disgrace to the nineteenth century, and that arbitration

should be substituted for strike and boy-The Louisville trades and labor assembly has voted to support by contributions of money the workingmen out at Homestead, Resolutions denouncing Carnegie andhis million-dollar gift of a library to Pittsburg have been passed.

The iron and steel-workers at the South Chicago steel-works have forwarded a check for \$5,000 to the strikers at Homestead mills. It is possible that \$10,000 or \$15,000 will be forwarded this week from the same source. The Chicago district executive board of

the Turners has adopted resolutions denouncing the Carnegie company and the Pinkertons. At New York District Assemby 49, Knights of Labor, adopted resolutions demanding "that Congress treat Carnegie. Frick and Pinkerton like pirates and have them executed for making war upon Unit-

ed States citizens on July 6, at Homestead, The Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly, composed of all the trades and labor unions in the Ohio valley, at its regular meeting, at Wheeling, W. Va., adopted resolutions stating "That we will stand by our brothers at Homestead in their unequal struggle for right and justice by ev-

Workingmen Will Organize and Arm. CHICAGO, July 11.-There appears to be a determination on the part of organized labor to form military companies within their ranks to combat the Pinkertons when the next clash between capital and labor occurs. The leaders of the various labor organizations in this city, when questioned in regard to the latter, confirmed the rumen were determined. I did all I could to mor that the workingmen intend arming failed? secure a posse, and, as you know, out of | themselves. Ben Garland, of the Gas-fit-

ters' Union, said: "We propose | enlisting and arming one thousand men We will open our enlistment papers to-morrow. There have already been papers circulated and a number of names signed as recruits. We intend to arm ten companies of one hundred each. They will be armed, drilled and equipped. We will join the State malitia, if necessary, but the prime object of our organization will be to fight the Pinkertons whenever they are called on to fight workingmen. We will send a petition to-morrow to the Secretary of State asking for a charter for license to organize and arm an independent military body. As soon as we get that we will arm ourselves and begin drilling."

Another Wounded Pinkerton Dead. CHICAGO, July 11 .- James O'Day, better known as Jimmy O'Day, another victim of the Homestead battle, is dead. His death occurred at Chesterton, Ind. It is understood that he was wounded with the other Pinkerton men who attempted to land at Homestead. He was taken back to Pittsburg, where he was placed on a train for Chicago. The injuries he received so affected his brain that while the train was approaching Chesterton he jumped from the car and suffered a fracture of the skull, which produced death. He was a brother of "Hank" O'Day, the ball-player. The fact that his relatives were in ignorance of his injuries and illness is regarded as another proof of the determination of the Pinkertons to cover up the whereabouts and condition of the men they induced to go from Chicago to Homestead.

To Combat "Hired Assassins." Boston, Mass., July 11.-A secret organization of workingmen called "Our Own Club" according to the Herald, was formed in this city yesterday for the purpose of giving union workers military training. The men who took the cath of allegiance state that the time has come when the working people of this country must prepare to overthrow the Pinkertons or any other similar body of what they term 'hired assassins and mercenary desperadoes." Sub-committees were to organize branches of the society in every industrial center of the commonwealth and no man will be permitted to join unless he is a wage-earner and can successfully answer certain pertinent questions.

Special to the Indianapolis Journa'.

WASHINGTON, July 11.-There is only pity and condemnation here for Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, on account of his refusal to call out the militia to save lite and protect property at Homestead. He is held morally responsible for the to the sheriff, it is conceded in political circles, has lost him all be gained among the rioters, while he has disgusted even his fellow-Democrate in Washington. Every pulpit in Washington severely criticised Governor Pattison yesterday and last

The Scale Conference. PITTSBURG, Pa., July 11 .- The conference committees of the iron manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association met for the sixth time to-day. From 2 o'clock until 6:30 the argument continued. Finally, no agreement being reached an adjournment was taken until 2 P. M. to-morrow.

The Congressional Committee on the Way. WASHINGTON, July 11.-The sub-commit tee of the House committee on judiciary, charged with investigating the Pinkerton system in general and the Homestead troubles in particular, left for Pittsburg this evening at 7:40 o'clock.

OBITUARY.

Capt. Francis Ropes Webb, Who Helped to Suppress the African Slave Trade. SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 11.-Capt, Francis Ropes Webb, who was stricken with paralysis on July 2, died this morning at Chula Vista, a suburb of this ciy.

Captain Webb was in the navy during the civil war, serving under Admiral Porter. He was located at Zanzibar as United States consul. To his efforts was largely due the negotiation of a treaty in the latter year of his consulship for the suppression of the slave trade on the east coast of Africa. Stanley was indebted to him for material assistance in fitting out his first expedition of exploration of the Dark Continent. In 1881 Captain Webb was appointed consul to New Zealand, and retained that place until last November, when he resigned. He came to this country to locate. He was born in Salem, Mass.,

Isanc Leisy.

CLEVELAND, O., July 11 .- The death of Isaac Leisy, head of one of the largest breweries in the city, occurred this morning. Rheumatism and heart disease were the cause of death.

Decision Involving \$5,000,000. SAN FRANCISCO, July 11 .- Judge Hawley, in the United States Circuit Court today, decided the case of Lizzie F. Ralston against Frederick W. Sharon and Francis G. Newlands. The action, involving property worth \$5,000,000, was in the form of a bill in equity asking for an accounting. It was the claim of plaintiff that at the time of Ralston's death William Sharon took possession of a large amount of his wealth, including shares of stock in the Bank of California, in the Spring Valley water-works, San Francisco Gas-light Company and other corporations. An accounting of other great properties, such as landholdings and houses was also described. At the time the case was filed it created great sensation. A demurrer was subsequently interposed by the defendants on the ground that the action was stale, together with other technical objections. Judge Hawley to-day sustained the demurrer and dismissed the bill.

Losses by Fire.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind .. Jrly 11.-A large frame house owned by Blair and Hamilton, and occupied by Mrs. Angie Thomas for boarding purposes, burned this morning. Loss on building, \$2,000. Insured in the Home of New York for \$1,400. Mrs. Thomas had her household goods insured for \$1,500 in the Hartford of Connecticut.

St. Johns, N. F., July 11.—A careful esti-mate of the total loss by the fire here shows that the amount will reach not less than \$20,000,000, with an insurance of but

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 11.-About a quarter of the block at Fifteenth and Howard street was destroyed by fire to-night. The total loss is about \$65,000.

Christian Endeavorers in New York.

New York Evening Post. The youthful vigor and high spirits of the delegates, and the hearty and unquestioning faith which they display in the power of their organization to conquer all obstacles, unite to make them an altogether new species of attendants on a religious convention. A hardened politician is reported to have said, as he saw delegation after delegation of blooming maidens file down the street: "I tell you that if the Christian Endeavor Society continues to send such delightful specimens of young American womanhood into New York they will own this town."

Mrs. Harrison Steadily Improving.

RAINBOW, N.Y., July 11 .- President Harrison, accompanied by Lieutenant Parker. left Loon lake at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Mrs. Harrison arose early, and was taken out in a hammock to the piazza, where she remained most of the day, being fanned by her maid. Mrs. Harrison has improved steadily since her arrival in the mountains, and the President said to-day that he expected to find her pretty nearly well when he returned in the course of a week or ten days.

Kate Castleton Reported Dead. 31870 NEW YORK, July 11 .- The Evening World says: "Word was received in this city this morning that Kate Castleton, the well-known soubrette and star of 'The Dazzler' company had died in Providence, R. I., yesterday.'

What Stronger Proof

Is needed of the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla than the hundreds of letters continually coming in telling of marvelons cures it has effected after all other remedies had

Hood's Pills cure constipation.

GLADSTONE WILL BE PREMIER

There Is Now Hardly Room for Doubt that British Liberals Will Win.

Their Majority Will Not Exceed Fifty or Sixty, However,, and Will Include the Uncertain Vote of the Irish Fact ons.

Therefore, the Grand Old Man Will Have a Rocky Road to Travel,

And May Not Be Able to Maintain His Pres tige-Ravachol, the Notorious French Anarchist, Dies Cur-ing Religion.

GLADSTONE WILL WIN,

But His Mejority Will Be Very Small-Cab-

inet and Other Gossip. LONDON, July 11.-There is an air of contentment and repose about Liberal circles to-night. Although not achieving the success they anticipated, they feel that there is a certainty of some majority, and the assured prospect of office has a soothing influence after last week's prolonged strain. Groups at the National Liberal Club now discuss the constitution of the Gladstone the perplexity of the party with a small majority composed of diverse elements. It is taken for granted that the Liberals will unite on the home-rule bill, and that the Irish sections will accept Mr. Gladstone's scheme. The bill will be expedited immediately when the assembling of the House of Commons takes place. The temper of the Liberals plainly points to a fierce agitation against the House of Lords should the home-rule bill be carried by the Hous of Commons, and even by an insignificant majority be rejected by the Lords.

The elections in the counties, though not fulfilling the most sanguine Liberal expectations, gives them confidence of having such a majority as will oblige Lord Salisbury to place his resignation in the many lives lost in his efforts to gain polit-ical favor. His final action in scknowl- assembles. According to a Liberal estiedging his fault and rendering assistance | mate the highest conceivable majority is ninety-eight and the lowest forty-five. The officials of the Liberal executive tonight admit that it will be unexpected good lack if they appear in the House with sixty majority. Although this implies that no majority exists in Great Britain in favor of home rule, the Liberals refuse to consider the fact that Mr. Gladstone must pass the bill by the Irish vote as justifying the Conservatives in resorting to obstruction or the House of Lords in rejecting the

A Gladstonian whip, Arnold Morley speaking at Mansfield to-day, said that i the Lords were foolish enough to run counter to the vote of the House of Commons, they would either be mended or ended. No prominent member of either side has yet ventured to allude to the power behind the Lords, rarely exercising the constitutional right to interfere, yet taken to be ready to repel Mr. Gladstone if he endeavors to alter the Constitution of the upper house without an express mandate from a decisive majority of the nation. The Conservatives know they can absolutely rely upon the Queen to support the Lords in the rejection of the home-rule bill as passed by any majority Mr. Gladstone can now ob-

VICTORIA DON'T LIKE GLADSTONE.

The Queen and Mr. Gladstone have never had other than frigid official relations. The Queen only received him when business dictated for the information of the Ministry. Mr. Gladstone will find his opening trouble with the Queen if he offers a post to Mr. Labouchere; yet the Radicals hold that Mr. Gladstone has pledged a place to Mr. Labouchere, whose persistent attacks upon royalty, apart from cermade him obnoxious to the Queen. If Mr. Labouchere does not get an office he will be a thorn in the side of the Liberal Ministry, and it is certain that the Queen will

refuse to receive him as a Minister. The tirst fight in Parliament will probably be over the election of Speaker. A section of the Liberals oppose the re-election of Speaker Peel, and unless Mr. Gladstone sits on the project there will be a hot party contest for the speakership. For the past fifty years party leaders have alspeakership, refraining from regarding the chair of the House as a party appointment, strictly a party post, and Mr. Courtney will be onsted. Arrangements have been made to give the defeated Minister, Mr. Ritchie, a seat by giving Ganisford Bruce, the new member for Holborn, a vacant

judgeship.

At midnight the total leturns showed that the Conservatives had 198 members. the Liberals 165, the McCarthyites 30, the Liberal Unionists 27 and the Parnellites 5. cannot be prevented from returning to office, they may yet be prevented from returning to power. Mr. Gladstone, with a nominal majority of thirty, would be in as embarrassing and hopeless position as the head of a Cabinet could occupy. He would not be able to maintain his position in the House of Commons for a month. If he tried to palter with his promises to the Irish he would at once lose eighty votes, placing him in a monority of fifty if the Irish abstained from voting, and of 15) if they voted against him. If he brought in his home-rule bill, unless it contained everything that Mr. Parnell demanded, the Parnellites and anti-Parnellites would immediately compete in ostentations dissatisfaction with the measure. If the bill conferred upon the Irish Parliament uncontrolled power a number of his English and Scotch adherents would desert him." Election riots occurred at Newbridge, Monmouthshire, to-day. The police dispersed the rioters. Many persons were in-

jured, including a policeman. An exciting scene occurred at a Liberal meeting held in the Forest of Dean division of Gloucester, where Sir Charles Dike is standing as the Liberal candidate against Mr. Colchester Wemyss. A resolution was offered declaring against Sir Charles Dilke and adding that the electors of the distriet desired only a man of high moral character to represent them in Parliament. The wife of Sir Charles was on the platform when the resolution was put and she wept bitterly. There was great excitement during the voting, which was beightened when it was declared that the resolution was carried. Friends of Sir Charles demanded that a recount be made and this was done only to confirm the previous result.

The News has the following dispatch from Edinburgh: "Reports from various contested seats show the Liberal candidates have not had adversaries of home rule alone to contend with. They have had to fight the parson, the publican and the privileged classes. Perhaps the first was the most aggressively active. It was the church question entirely apart from home rule that reduced Farquharson's majority in Aberdeenshire and held Peebleshire for the Unionists. Noting these facts the ecclesiastical drum is being beaten with redoubled efforts in Midlothian. Last night a new broad sheet was issued calling upon supporters of the church to make every effort to defeat Mr. Gladstone, It is an impossible task, but his committee does not disguise its convictions that, in addition to the ragged army of 'Faddists' of all classes and colors recruited under Mr. Wanchope's flag, the addition of a solid considerably reduce Mr. Gladstone's ma-

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter in which he declares that Earl Gray's statements in regard to Gladstone's course during free-trade agitation is wrong. He says that the twenty most active years of his life had been spent in breaking down protection and establishing free trade, date from 1842. He admits that he did not learn the whole doctrine of free trade in a moment, but he calls attention to the fact that, (in 1843, he was denounced in the House of Lords by the Duke of RichHighest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



ABSOLUTELY PURE

mond for decrying protection, and then the further fact that in 1812 he thought Sir Robert Peet's bill for the mitigation of the corn laws so menficient that he requested to be allowed to resign, and only withdrew his request on Sir Robert's strong expostn-lation on the ground that the bill was

founded, not on protection, but on the general politics of the country.

Mr. Gladstone addressed the final meeting of electors of Midlothian at Penicuck to-day. He said that the polls completely convinced him that the great majority of the British were in their hearts friends to the Irish cause. Next to home rule, the labor questions would be the main subject for the attention of statesmen.

DIED LIKE HE LIVED.

Ravachol Goes to the Guillotine Cursing Religion-Not Allowed to Speak.

Paris, July 11 .- Ravachol, the Aparchist, murderer and thief, was executed this morning. He was awakened at 3:40 o'clock by the jail officials at MontBrisson and informed Ministry. They rather shun allusions to | that the day of his execution had arrived. The condemned assumed an air of cynical indifference, and when the ministrations of the prison chaplain were offered to him he refused to accept them and cursed re-ligion. In some way the knowledge that this notorious criminal was to be put to death this morning became known, and a noisy and excited crowd gathered about the place where the guillotine was set up, eager to see the end of the man who for a time, by his dynamite outrages, terrorized Paris. The approaches to the scaffold were guarded by lines of troops, who kept the way clear for the condemned man and the executioner's party. Ravachol was brought out of the prison

in a closed van. Though he could not be seen he could be heard uttering blasphemons cries. Slowly the van passed through the lines of troops and drew up near the spot where instrument of death had been erected. As Ravachol descended from the van silence fell upon the crowd. Once alongside the guillotine the prisoner was seized by the assistants of M. Deibler, the executioner, who, with the celerity attained by long practice, soon bound him hand and foot. His elbows were drawn back behind him and bound together, his shirt was opened at the neck and turned down, and in a moment his unresisting form was pushed upon the sliding plank that carried the body forward in a reclining position so that the neck is directly under the knife. Just as he was slid forward Ravachol shouted: have something to say." M. Deibler paid no attention whatever to this, but proceeded to let the knife drop. Just as the heavy blade started on its fatal journey Ravachol shouted: "Vive la Republic," and a second later his severed head was lying in the basket placed in front of the guiliotine to receive it. After the morbid curiosity of the crowd had been satisfied by seeing the end of Ravachol it slowly dispersed. There was no single incident among the crowd worthy of note. There is a general feeling of relief now that this depraved villain has at last had justice meted out to him." The following additional details have

been received here of the execution of Ravachol. After the prisoner had dressed "for a ball," as he expressed, and put on socks because he had "damp feet," he was taken to the office of the prison clerk, where he was asked if he had any wish to express. "Yes," he replied, "I want to address the crowd. I have a few words to say." The magistrate, whom the French law requires to be present, said, "There

won't be any crowd. The prison chaplain here asked "Do you wish to see me?" Ravachol replied "! have no need of your service, I never had any religion." Notwithstanding this answer the chaplain approached Ravachol saying "I come to bring you for the last time the consolation of religion and to put before you the image of Christ, whose law you disregarded."

"I don't care a rap for your religion," said Ravachol. "I don't want to see your crucifix. If you show it to me I will spit upon it. You are all of you people who encourage superstition and try to make people believe what you cannot prove." M. Deibler here approached Ravachol and began to bind his arms behind his back. "One can see," said Ravachol, "that you are used to this kind of work." M. Derbler said nothing, but continued his task of binding the condemned man. Rav-achol continued, "You don't answer beand probably Mr. Gladstone's customary reiterance of precedent will cause him to suppress the attack on Mr. Peel. It is different, however, with Mr. Courtney's post er's shirt and put straps around his feet. plained, "That's no good. I shall 'ho the twig' in a jiffy." Assuming an air of banter the prisoner said: "This is civiliza-tion; this is progress." Turning to the chaplain, he said: "Religion! What folly.

How the world is besotted." M. Deibler here took hold of him and pushed him toward and into the van that was in waiting, which at once started for the guillotine, where he was promptly be-The Standard says: "If the Gladstonians | headed, as above stated. The remains were placed in a wagon and taken to the

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Ravages of Cholera in Russia and "Cholerine" in the French Metropolis. St. Petersburg, July 11.-On Friday 19 new cases of cholera and 23 deaths were reported in Astrakhan, 168 cases and 16 deaths at Sartoff, 180 cases and 37 deaths at Baku, six deaths in Tillis and nine new cases in Tearisin. Baku is almost deserted. The terrified populace stormed the railway stations, helped themselves to tickets when the officials refused to sapply them, and traveled on the roofs of the railway car-

Paris, July 11 .- Fourteen deaths attributed to cholerine were reported in Paris yesterday. Professor Peter, of the Neckar Hospital, expresses the opinion that the prevailing malady is true Asiatic cholera, On the other hand Dr. Prendergast and others, who have had wide-spread experience in the east, are equally positive that it is not Asiatic cholera.

William Waldorf Astor Not Dead. LONDON, July 12.-A correspondent of the United Press called early this morning at the residence of Mr. William Waldorf Astor, and the servants reported a statement made by them before midnight and already cabled, that the report of his death was incorrect. The family of Mr. Astor had retired, and no confirmation could be received from them. The servants were positive that Mr. Astor was not dead. The Astor family has been inundated by cable inquiries during the evening and night. It is positively asserted by the servants that yesterday Mr. Astor was able to sit up and that he remained in bed only as a precaution against relapse.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 11.—The rain-fall in Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Ala-bama and Louisiana has been unprecedented during the last few days. The rivers have flooded the lowlands and the damage done to growing crops is incalculable. People have been driven from the lowlands and hundreds of cattle drowned. Several lives have been lost. Five negroes were drowned ten miles below here last night.

The Married Woman's Place St. Louis Post-Dispatch

The matter of the duty of the married woman to her home and family should be left to circumstances and private judgment to determine. Her fitness for public service to which women are admitted can justly be decided only upon the merits of individual cases.

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